Farm and Garden

THE BUSINESS END OF FARMING.

A writer of some experience gives in the Farm and Fireside some excellent ideas relating to the profitable disposing of the farm crops after they are

A big crop, he says, is not necessarlity a profitable one. The individual
farmer may put forth his best effort
to get large yields per acre, and may
succeed satisfactorily, but net profits
depend also upon the prices obtained.
This year prices are ruling low, and in
some cases there is no appearent market
at any price for some kinds of produce, while other kinds command very
low figures. It never pays to become
discouraged, and it is in such years as
this that one needs to display the most
energy and use the most judgment in
disposing of his farm products. Years
of experience in disposing of crops inclines me to mention some mistales
that we are apt to make when the
market is duil and prices are low.

COST OF PRODUCTION. A big crop, he says, is not necessar-

COST OF PRODUCTION.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

The question whether one can afford or cannot afford to grow a crop at the ruling price should have no weight in deciding whether a certain price should be accepted. It often does have weight, and leads to further lows. Figures that prove that potatees cannot be grown for twenty cents a bushel in the Ohio valley, or that wheat cannot be raised for fifty cents a bushel, or that a good draft-horse cannot be put upon the market for \$75, are worth nothing in determining whether we should accept such prices or hold for an advance. When the supply exceeds the demand, cost of production exerts no appreciable influence upon the price of the goods on hand. The old like that it does must be discarded, if one would have his judgment worth anytiding to him as a guille. The goods have been produced, and the only point to be considered is the time and way in which they may be converted into the greatest amount of cash.

SHIPPING TO CITY MARKETS.

SHIPPING TO CITY MARKETS.

We hear much about farmers getting close to consumers, and the advice that they should is all right in a gen-eral way; but my observation is that many farmers abip only when they owned sell at good prices at home, and theme are the very times when they should not ship. It takes some men a long time to learn that the occasional shipper has no show in a glutted city market. When markets are hare and prices high every shipper may receive good attention from commission merchants, but in a glutted market these merchants have all thy ran do to protect their old and regular.

The cause of three-fourth of the discrete are others are the very shipper may receive good attention from commission merchants, but in a glutted market these merchants have all thy ran do not receive their old and regular. market these merchants have all they can do to protect their old and regular patrons from loss. While farmers may complain at the seeming injustice, it is considered only business to give first attention to regular patrons; and the outsider who forwards a few hundred of dollars' worth of stuff a year must accept neglect when a market is overrum with shipments. The fact that local buyers do not want one's products at what he may regard a living price is usually evidence that sales are slow, and should be a warning not to sale. One may more safely with for himself when local deniers

inc not to ship. One may more sately ship for himself when local dealers are eager to buy. MARKET QUOTATIONS.

It is the custom of commission merchants to send price currents to the addresses of everyone who might ship ctuff to them. The quotations prove misleading to many farmers. A few facts should be kept to mind: First, there is sharp competition between the victous commission houses for shippers' patronage, and there is consequent temptation to represent that the market is in good condition, and that the firm making quotations is getting top prices. Second, it is considered legitimate to base quotations for the best on any chance limited sale of extra fine goods—such as only a most favorfine goods—such as only a most favor-ed locality could supply. The farmer's idea that his stuff is first-class amounts to nothing when it is placed side by idea that his stuff is first-class amounts to nothing when it is placed side by side with something extra fine. Not one farmer in twenty, nor one community in twenty, furnishes really "fancy" products of any kind. Third, regular shippers do not depend exclusively more these printed price curregular shippers do not depend exclusively upon these printed price currents, but are advised by wire when
the market is becoming glutted, and i
are thus protected; but the occusional
shipper has no guide but a printed
market report that comes by mail, and
tray be several days old before his
goods can reach the market. These
things are often the cause of disappointment to the farmer who does a
limited business.

limited business. SELLING DIRECT.

I certainly am not advocating the cause of the local dealer. The narmer needs all the money he can get for his wroducts. But it is true that a year of overproduction is a had time to begin shipping for one's self. It is equally poor policy to load stuff for a city market just because home prices are low. Such consignments too often bring absolutely no returns for the produce sent. The only satisfactory plus for the farmer who proposes to aend two or three car-loads of stuff to a city market is to bill the cars to a timesif, go to the city, and then sell to a city market is to bill the call to kinself, go to the city, and then sell to the merchants instead of consigning the course is advisable nine times out This course is advisable of ten. I am not atta of ten. I am not attacking commis-sion merchants, but some observation of city markets, made while disposing of my crops, fully convinces me that the occasional shipper should be upon the ground himself when his produce reaches the market, and this is especially true when the market is duil. He need not expect the attention to his consignments that is given those of consignments that is given those of regular patrons of a firm. Old patrons get the first attention. HOLDING FOR BETTER PRICES.

Storage of crops entails more ex-

iness is absolutely necessary for the successful farmer. A man can be a good minister, or book agent, or politician, or rooman's rights man even if he doesn't like it. There may be a little waste of talent, perhaps, in the clash of sentiment, but grit can fill that gap and the man succeed. Poets may be born to their inheritance of imagery and song, but the farmer who is born into the requirements of his business is as scarce as angels among the business men of Chleago. A business like farming, which gives play to taste, fancy, invention, originality in thinking and working, can safely be called a profession. The man who pounds stone upon the highway has no profession. There is nothing in the business to call thin play his mental powers, and but few of his physical. The workers in the mills and ractories of the country move in the deepest and morrowers ruits of mechanical monotony. Numberless farmers drifting around in the backwaters of by-gone practices and ldeas have no profession, but the notive, progressive, thinking man who finds in the accumulated knowledge of asriculture food for his memory, and in the changing seasons and fluctuating markets, the ups and downs of the commercial baromoter, subjects for his reason, and in the unexplored mysteries of the soil subjects for entinisastic rosearch, has a profession for which no abilities are too great and no memal culture can be too thorough. The farmer's profession has the same inherent nobility that any other respectable occupation has and no more. Honest labor in any calling, whether in making shoes, seiling calico, editing newspapers, preaching the gospel, courting a girl, driving mules, or running a great railroad coroporation has the same stamp of diving mules, or running a great railroad coroporation has the same stamp of diving mules, or running a great railroad coroporation has the

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Too much has been written about the 'overworked farmer's wife." Such arti-"overworked farmer's wife." Such articles may help to open the eyes of some thoughtiess husbands, but they also serve to frighten some city wives, whose husbands would like to live on a farm if only the wife were willing. I remember that, when my husband first told me that he would like to live on a farm. I thought it ground for a divorce, and told him so. All I knew of farm life was what Lind read, and all I could seem to remember of that was that the farmer's wife worked from morning until night, day in and day cut; that she never could go anywhere, or if hy any possible chance she could, she never had anything fit to wear. Now I know that there are farmers' wives who enjoy themselves, and who have far more of the comforts of life than most city wives. If there are others who have to work too hard, let us not tell or write of it, but, like the skeleton, shut it in the closet that it may not frighten others, for the man who would thoughtlessly overwork his wife in the country would let her starve in the city.—M. T., in Rural New Yorker.

FILTHY WAY OF FEEDING HOGS.

The cause of three-fourth of the discases of hogs are owing to the way they are fed and taken care of. Some farmers have their hogs shut up in a pen or small lot, and there they keep them, probably without shelter or even a bed to seep on. Their food is thrown on the ground, wet or dry, where it is sometimes so muddy that they can hardly get around. Still they continue to throw the corn into this same mud, and probably half of it is trampled under foot where they cannot get it without rooting it out. This mud becomes so fifthy and offensive that it can be smelled for twenty rods, and even when the hors are drawed it can be smelled at the legs of the dressed it can be smelled at the legs of the dressed porker.

Swine Breeders Gazette.

WHEN BUYING A HORSE.

If you want to buy a horse, do i't be-lieve your own brother. Take no man's lieve your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take eyerything off but his haiter and lead him around. If he has a corn or is stiff or has any failing, you can see it. Let him go himself away and if he walks right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and hright his eyes are he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horees show their weaknesses or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, he as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even the expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so mice and go a good pace and yet have fits. There isn't a man who could tell it until something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then, all of a sudden, he stops on the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick can start him. The weak points about a horse can better be discovered while standing than while moving.

If he is sound he will stand firmly and greaters on his limbs without reaches.

moving.

If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, with legs plump and naturally polsed; or, if the foot is taken from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or, at least, tenderness, which is the precursor of disease. If a horse stands with his feet spread apart or straddles with his hind legs there is a weakness in the loins and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish or milky eves in horses indicate moon-blimbess or something else. A bad-tempered one keeps his ears thrown back; a stumbling horse has biemished knees.—Auckland News.

AN EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING.

To test the relative merit of crushed va, whole oats in feeding horses, one of the great London omnibus some years ago conducted an interesting experiment. Of the 6,000 horses in the company's employ one-half were fed on crushed oats and cut hay and straw, and the other half on whole oats and hay. The ration allowed per day to each horse according to the one system was: Crushed oats, is pounds; cut hay, 7½ pounds; cut straw, 2% pounds.

The quantity allowed according to the old system was. Whole oats, 19 pound; unout hay, 32 pounds. A daily saving of six pounds of food was thus effected, and this saving was not merely in the quantity but in the value of the materials employed, for straw in the former case was substituted for hay in the latter.

The advantage of one kind of feeding over the other was far more apparent when reduced to money value. The saving by using the crushed oats and cut hay was nearly 2½ penses per day for each horse, which was equal to 52 10s, per day for the 5,000 horses. some years ago conducted an interesting hours. over the other was far more apparent when reduced to money value. The saving was nearly 5% pence per day for each horse, which was equal to f52 los. per day for the 6,000 horses.

FARMING OR A PROFESSION:

Would you advise me to stay on the farm or seek some other profession? This question was asked me a few days are

Would you advise me to stay on the pense than many estimate. Wheat may be held at less expense than most other farm products. The shrinkage of wheat, if fairly dry when threshed, does not exceed two or three per cent, and the only considerable farms are immilling, loss from vermin, insurance and interest. Corn fit for the crib loses heavily by the next May. No careful figures can be given, the results of taxts varying much. A loss of the per cent, should be expected, Pentaes of taxts and appropriate for taxts varying much. A loss of the per cent, should be expected, Pentaes of taxts and appropriate for the crib lose heavily, and the risk in storing is far greater than in the case of grain or heavy low figures usually one heavilf, and the risk in storing is far greater than in the case of grain or heavy low figures usually one heavilf, and the risk in storing is and hay at very low figures usually one heavilf, and a proposed and hay at very low figures usually one heavilf, conting the more or less by circumstances. It is the delight of desting to countercharge the plans and purposes and hay at very low figures usually one to make it agreeable. This much along the mine to make it agreeable. This much along the mine to make it agreeable. This much along the mine of the tother with bring is to be gained its farming. Trusting the countercharge the plans and purposes that the moderate success and hay at very low figures usually one to habit to make it agreeable. This much along the make it agreeable. This much of the work on the farm. There are too many horses in the dairy business because the factory is now that the condition is but the stuff thou give it believes to the purpose of the profit condition is but the stuff thou give it to we farm the purpose of the profit of the purpose where the control of the control of

that no one can dearly. I also claim forms to be this most independent of all vocations of life.

PARMER VS. CHTIZEN.

Some farmers have the mistaken idea that every business man or manufacturer is continually piling up profits at from le to 40 per cent. of the capital invested. While it is true that some business men succeed and accumulate large wealth, it is nevertheless a fact that less than one business men in twenty is a success. It is the twentleth man who is seen but that order business man in twenty is a success. It is the twentleth man who is seen but farmers will such is nearer the fact than many and this order may not be quite reversed but such is nearer the fact than many and the other nineteen are always this order may not be quite reversed but such is nearer the fact than many are thing of the other nineteen are always in sight but never in view. In farming this order may not be quite reversed but such is nearer the fact than many are thing of the other nineteen are always in sight but never in view. In farming this order may not be quite reversed but such is nearer the fact than many are thing of the other nineteen are always in sight but never in view. In farming this order may not be quite reversed but such is nearer the fact than many are than many are the other nineteen are always in sight but never in view. In farming this order may not be quite reversed but such is nearer the fact than many are the second that the first blow dealt of the proposed of their milk and then letter may develve a business men it is such in a their fact that near the fact that many are the second that the milkind onto my like farm the milk while, and it was not make if the milk was below the standard in butter fatt. So long as he was not making butter. He was determined on a special class of customers who was limitly but a like in the milk was below the standard in butter fatt, so long as he was not making butter. He was determined to a special class of customers he was right in that determination.

Any manner of b

While it is true that some business men in twenty it a success. If the broad is not a special classes of the standard in butter that it is a special classes of the standard in butter that is not a s at auction or on occasions when circumstances have forced the sale. If she will watch for such an opportunity it will surely come, and she will find that she can buy a parcel of land at one-third its appraised value. I regard real estate investment as the safest means of investing idle money. It does not always bring a steady interest, but it is less likely to deprectate in value than stocks, which are always somewhat uncortain. A woman with tact and ability will be on the alert to learn of a mortgage about to be foreclosed. In such a case she should negotiate with the owner of the property, and give him snough to clear his debt, thus saving him the coats of a sale. Many a woman has profited by an opportunity of this kind. Of course, if a woman has 500 cash and wishes to speculate she may branch out more broadly and take greater risks, with the prospect of greater returns. But she should bear in mind that real estate is the collateral to be preferred to all others."

Alfalfa as a green manure has extraordinary value. The amounts of plant food gathered by an acre of alfalfa in two years at the New Jersey experiment station were equivalent in nitrogen to that contained in 3.500 pounds of nitrate of sode, in phosphoric acid to that contained in 600 pounds of boneblack superphosphare, and in potash to the amount contained in 1.200 pounds of murate of potash. These amounts of plant food would cost at usual prices \$124. Most of the nitrogen is evidently taken from some other source than the soil, while the potash appears to have been obtained by the appears to have been obtained by the same effect, thus making available for ordinary crops mineral elements of fertidity that etherwise crops might not be able to make use of, and also adding to the soil considerable nitrogen from the air.

'Stand strong

Stand strong

Stand strong

Stand strong

Stand strong

On miner nor them with shout and with sons.

No money nor work is the cry of the poor.

On pity the hearts these sad words fall from the air.

To kill sparrows, put cayenne pepper "No use for you stranger. Move on! this treatment killed handreds about the Maryland state handreds."

"No use for you stranger. Move on!"

—Mary Morrison. the Maryland state house. Or support a long and wide plank by a stake, scat ter grain under it, and when the spar rows are busily eating pull the stake away by means of a heavy plank deadfall will kill the spar-rows. Others will quickly return to take their place. Many believe the English sparrow does more good than remember this and feed regularly.

harm. A favorite as well as nourishing drink for invalids is barley water. To prepare it, piace one quart of water in a saucepan over the fire. Wash well two ounces of pearl barley and throw into the water. Bring it to boiling point, then add lemon and sugar to suit the taste. Draw the pan to the back of the fire and simmer gently two hours. Strain and cover until cold.

Do not mix nig mik unless both a working undisc will soon cut or to grain out of it. So far as is poss dairy cow must be back of the fire and simmer gently two hours. Strain and cover until cold.

Strain and cover until cold. For a good vinegar, to three gallons of pure apple cider add one gallon of soft water well sweetened with molasses, and expose to the sun or warm air till the acetic fermentation is nearly complete, then remove to a cool, dry aparement. The cask should always be left uncorked. Vinegar can be made from the juices of almost any fruit containing either starch or sugar. Poultry will not pay if wholly con-fined, even in frost-proof houses. Clean out the house and apply fresh litter —either chaff or cut straw—to the

antern by a common snap. Then it can be moved to any point required and will never tip over. I have employed this device for many years. A poor lantern should be thrown away, for it

No money for work in this land of the long roots of the plant from the deeper layers of subsoil, and the same is true to some extent of the phosphoric acid. Clover has much the same effect, thus making available for same effect, thus making available for

The Dairy.

A waiting cow is a worrying cow Do not mly night's and morning's

milk unless both are thoroughly cooled, Working undissolved salt into butter will soon cut or grind all semblance

So far as is possible, the food for the duiry cow must be as nearly uniform in quality and quantity as possible.

Dalrymen, or at least milk producers, have learned that cabbages are an excellent food for milen cows, and that they can be utilized in the fall or kept

they can be utilized in the fall or kept through the winter for that purpose, and thus they grow the winter cabbages more largely, marketing some of the best when carrying in other produce, if the price exceeds what they think to be the feeding value.

There are many things that will cause a shrinkage in the milk which cannot be recovered afterward. Among them are dry and scanty pastures, without a suitable surglementary re-

them are dry and scanty pastures, without a sultable supplementary ration; the chasing of dogs, keeping cows from water until they will race to get it, and then they will gorge themselves; in short, anything that tends to disturb the even tenor of

tends to disturb the even tenor of their ways.

If you have not a cool storeroom where any amount of butter may be kept sweet and firm, cover the butter with brine. First make the butter into rolls and wrap them in pieces of muslin. Make a brine of six quarks of water, using so much salt that an egg will float in it. Add two tableapoonfuls of granulated sugar and helf a table-spoonful of saltpeter. Have the brine come to a boil, and when it is cold strain it over the butter. The brine should more than cover it. A weight can be put over the rolls to keep them under the surface to exclude the air.

who does not lose her head in an ex-tremity is always a treasure. The

makes 800 cash and wishes to speculate size and branch out more bready and agreed returns. But she should bear in mild that real estate is the collateral of the preferred to all others."

NOTES IN \$184.80N.
Corn and cob ground together and mixed with costs make a good rather of the horse, the cob furnishing valuable bulk.

No farm in the United States should be wishout a first-class team. Horses are too cheap to warrant us in keeping horses that had better be killed and the bulk of the control of the horse, the cob furnishing valuable bulk.

The horses of the thing at a low. He must bulk the curitings are rooted, which will be wishout a first-class team. Horses are too cheap to warrant us in keeping horses that had better be killed and must be kept in condition of must be wish when he stands hour after bourse of the horses. Whenever disease breaks out among the animals on a farm, it is neighborily to give publicity to the fact, and thing at a stoom that the place is a first of the place in a first o

Never rub your eyes nor allow your children to do so from their cradles. Vells are bud for the sight, especially those spotted or covered with a pattern, so eschew yells when you can or wear the softest, clearest net when obliged to do so. Never read in bed or when lying on a sofa, Sit with your back to the light when engaged in reading or working. Pale blues or greens are the most restful wall papers for the eyes, whereas red is exceedingly fatiguing. Do not read, write or work longer than two hours without resting your eyes and closing them fully five minutes.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR GRIP.

Though you deal in liquid blacking,
Dismal bluing and such things.
When you have a sale to manage
Do it as the robin sings:
Put some cheer-up in your business—
Ha a chinger sort of man.

Peddle sunshine if you can. There's an awful deal of meanness in this busy world of ours;
But mixed in with weeds the rankest Offines grow the finest flowers.
Wear a posy on your lapel—
It won't hurt the trade you plan,
And along with other samples
Peddle sunshins if you can.

To soften the skin of a fur rug put a little vascline on the hands, and then rub the skin and work it till it softens. This will not be done all at once.

A woman in black has the satisfaction of knowing she is never conspictious un-less every one else in the room wears red, green or yellow.

"For years," says Capt. C. Mueller, "I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These pills are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly."

Great Economy.

We have just introduced a new method which saves one-third wear on collars and cufts. Try us.
TROY STEAM LAUNDRY,
Telephone 192. 142 Main Street.

A fine line of Novelty Dress Goods

R. K. THOMAS DRY GOODS CO. Electric Ditters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevalls, when the liver is torped and sluggish, and the need of a tonic and alterative is feit. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more sureiv in counteracting and freeing the sys-



MONEY SAVING STORE.

branch that has given it special atten-Great American Importing Tea Co. 245 MAIN STSalt Lake

SECRET

taked. Within such limits as this remained to the provided by the consistent with that unity should be guaranteed to every subserial to deliberately formed aggregate into maturity needs constant changes in its rules and regulations to meet its new conditions.

The work before us is to make such changes as seem to be required. Tous only can the unity of our brotherhood be preserved and its greatest usefulness realized. It is unseless to try to mistify the voluminous labor annually needs realized. It is unseless to try to mistify the voluminous labor annually needs realized. It is unseless to try to mistify the voluminous labor annually needs realized. It is unseless to try to mistify the voluminous labor annually needs realized. It is unseless to try to mistify the voluminous labor annually needs realized. It is unseless to try to mistify the voluminous labor annually needs realized. It is unseless to try to mistify the voluminous labor annually needs realized. It is unseless to try to mistify the voluminous labor annually needs realized. It is unseless to try to mistify the voluminous labor annually needs realized by this grand body, in meeting the necessary requirements of this great and growing brotherhood. The Revised Journal, with its over 400 pages, needs but a casual perusal to satisfy any candid mind that a week once a year is fast growing quite insufficient, with the utmost industry, to properly dispose of the matters demanding immediate action.

The condition of the business interests and the prospective disturbances in this and other countries, have had their effect upon the order. Yet under the surrounding conditions, our growth has not been seriously retarded. Our losses in membership through inability to meet their obligations have been unusually large, though when the stringency of the times shall have passed.

A. O. U. W.

to meet their obligations have been un-usually large, though when the string-ency of the times shall have passed, many will return. The additions to the order have been fairly good, and in all branches prosperity have prevaded to an unlooked-for extent. In the sub-ordinate lodges the net gain has been 9,190. In the subencampments there has been a net loss of 1,635.

tributed and traceable to the opening of the door to all unmarried ladies of good moral character. This last branch is rapidly outstripping all of the others.

is rapidly outstripping all of the others, and the prediction that in the not far future it will lead them all in membership, in labor, and efficiency seems probable of realization.

It is to be hoped that the two things now most needed for its greater efficiency—the opening wider the door, so as to admit all of good meral character and benevolent impulses—whether married or unmorried—and the giving of a universal password and sign, so that they may everywhere seek a brother's ald when required, will be provided before this session closes.

He submitted reports showing that the foreign jurisdictions were prosperous. He recommended that the question regarding the Northern Light lodge No. I, be referred to the standing committee on the state of the order.

committee on the state of the order, that had the matter before them last year, to report what further aution should be taken in the premises, to whom cards should be granted, upon what evidence, what should be demay with the remainder of the membership, and what, if anything, toward the recovery of the funds unlawfully and dishonestly appropriated.

POWERS SHOULD BY DESIGNAT.

grand body cannot be doubted. The longer it is delayed the more difficult will be the labor. As large as were the figures last year presented in the tabulated statement prepared in figures presented from different grand jurisdictions, they fell far below the real record of them could they have been attained.

That the members have not yet tired of well-doing was made evident by the application of two more to become members of this lodge. Two applications for the junior degree were reportant and the first meeting in October.

tained.

The last session of this grand body made the gathering of the valuable statistical information obligatory, so that now it is law. And it is to be presumed that the figures this year presented through the grand secretary's report will more nearly approximate the real wealth of the order.

In the departments of homes for the aged, the widow and the orphan—that grandest field of all our labors—reports were received of homes established or of process of establishment in seventeen grand jurisdictions, as follows: be present.

teen grand jurisdctions, as follows: Number 17; acreage, 3,739.14 cost. \$269,-462.34; present value, 3682,727.01; in-debtedness, \$16,000; residents, males, 92; wives, 9; widows, 3; orphans, 198.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

Much other valuable information was given in connection with these reports, and when we recall the brief period of time since the first effort was made in establishing them we can but feel encouraged at their great success. Their growth and increase the last year, both in number and residents, have been personement. Doubtless the grand secretary's report will be a great surprise to us, upon hearing the official record. Having a deep abiding interest in this most worthy branch of the work. I have gathered from unofficial sources the following, which, if not exact, as may appear in the official figures, will give something of an idea of the progress of our order in this regard. Last year there were reported seventeen grand jurisdictions, this year serves, \$1.25 DINNER SET.

Complete for 5 persons, 60 pes. \$2.25 DINNER SET.

Complete for 12 persons, 100 pes. Best quality Semi-Porceiain ware. \$5.25 DINNER SET.

Decorated, for 6 persons, 60 pes. \$2.25 DINNER SET.

Decorated, for 12 persons, 100 pes. Guaranteed Very Best Quality.

PRETTY DECORATION. Will cost you doubte elsewhere. See them.

BIG PRESENTS FRIEE.

Profits divided with customers who come direct to.

Input 1 mornagen Immoniting 100 (10)

Our financial condition, which has always been of the best, cannot be too
carefully guarded against encroachment. The valuable suggestions of our
present chairman of the finance com-

mittee cannot be too carefully weighed. And if in connection with them the question of surplies, the chief source of our revenue, shall be clearly defined, and the order informed, no direct taxation to sustain the increasing ex-penses of our rapidly developing order need be feared.

A. O. F. W.

Temple lodge No. 15 met last Monday night, Master Workman Farrington presiding. The officers and members are turning out better now, and ordinate lodges the net gain has been 3,120. In the subencampments there has been a net loss of 1,656.

MEMBERSHIP HAS INCREASED.

In the Patriarch Militant branch there has been a large increase, the aggregate of which cannot be given with accuracy—wing to delays in making returns. Department commanders must see to it that these returns are early forwarded if they would have their branch fully tabulated. So far its reported the increase is most gratifying.

fying.

In the Rebekah branch the growth has been phenomenal, there being a net increase in membership of 27,854.

This is in no considerable degree of the considerable for the opening.

Net gain in membership in April, 1896, 2,127. 1896, 2,127.

Amount of beneficiary fund paid out in April, 1896, \$654,045.37.

Total beneficiary fund disbursed in 1895 to January 1, 1896, as shown by the annual reports, \$7,512,839.41.

Grand total beneficiary fund disbursed by the order from organization to May 1, 1896, \$85,636,549.90.

New members admitted in April, 4,852.

Members reinstated in April, 2,945.
Members suspended in April, 5,230.
Members died in April, 354.
Members withdrawn, etc., from the order in April, 84. Total relief fund received to June 1,

amount disbursed, \$501,646.85; on hand June 1, 1896, \$9.850.55. balance

POWERS SHOULD BE DEFINED.

Nothing can be more important to the prosperity, harmony and unity of the brotherhood than to have well-defined and universally understood the grand sire, who for almost twelve months of the year must be looked to for the proper guidance of its affairs.

That the proper presentation of the life and work in Odd Fellowship of the honored departed will ultimately engage the earnest attention of this grand body cannot be doubted. The longer it is delayed the more difficult will be the labor. As large as were the figures last year presented in the tax.

The anniversary entertainment next Wednesday evening will commence at \$30 o'clock. All the members of the order and the degree of honor and their friends, are cordially invited to

W. R. C. of the G. A. R.

Ladies of the George R. Maxwell W. R. C. held a kensington tea at the home of Mrs. Harvey in Wellington court on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Marvey was assisted by Mrs. Morse, and as entertainers they are certainly

a success.

Mrs. Melton gave some reminiscences from her own recollection of the late war, which were very entertaining. The indica will hold the next regular meeting at Gladstone hall, October 7. Every member is requested to be present, as there is to be an election of

Home Forum No. 608.

This lodge held its regular meeting last Friday evening; there was a good

last frinny evening, there was a good attendance and much interest manifested for the good of the order.

The ladies will give a social next Friday evening at their hall in the Odd Fellow's building; everybody is invited. From the past reputation of the ladies who have the social in charge, everyone is assured of having a good time. BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT

And then go shead. If your blood is impure, your appetite falling, your terves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's, and only flood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales Sarsoparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, al-ways reliable, easy to take, easy to

operate. For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, al-lays all pain, cures wind colle, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoes. Twent-